The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,095.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 1 year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 73 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

D'CUNHA—FERNANDES—November 26th, at Damaun, Mr. Francis D'Cunha, of the Office of the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., to Miss Anne Margaret Fernandes.

DEATHS.

WATSON—December 6th, at Chinchpoogly Hill, Elizabeth Marian Watson, infant daughter of James L. Watson, Esq., Executive Engineer, Madhopoor, Punjab, aged 6 months.

WOOD—November 27th, at Bandora, the wife of Mr. G. S. Wood, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—November 26th, at No. 9, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of Rivers Thompson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—November 24th, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain A. H. Roberts, Royal Artillery, of a son.

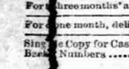
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

WALKER—November 28th, at Chibra Doon, the wife of Lieut. Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,069 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th December, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Galle	18
„ Carwar	10	„ Negapatam	20
„ Mangalore	11	„ Pondicherry	
„ Cannanore	12	„ Madras	22
„ Calicut	12	„ Coconada	24
„ Beypore	13	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Cochin	14	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Gopalpore	
„ Colombo	17	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

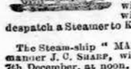
	Dec.	Dec.		Jan.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	14	an.	Leave BUSSORAH	1	15
„ Kurrachee	18	1	„ Fao	1	15
„ Gundur	19	2	„ Bushire	3	17
„ Muscat	22	5	„ Linga	5	19
„ B. Abbas	24	7	„ B. Abbas	7	21
„ Linga	25	8	„ Muscat	9	23
„ Bushire	28	11	„ Gundur	11	25
„ Fao	29	12	„ Kurrachee	13	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	30	13	Arrive BOMBAY	16	30

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 160 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government)—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhuramtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
First Class	2 0	1 8	0 12	0 12
Second Class.....	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhuramtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M., and Dhuramtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Colwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st December 1868.

THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bundor at 4 P. M., viz.:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Warren Hastings," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once for delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Warren Hastings."

Bombay, 28th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Annie Fletcher," Tinmouth, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Tinmouth will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birmingham," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their Freights to us, and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Caroline will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,
Agent for Captain Caroline, Ship "Birmingham."

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Clerk. Salary from 40 to 60 Rupees per mensem, according to ability. Address "H.," "Bombay Gazette."

A GENTLEMAN, residing at Mahaluxumee, would be glad to join another in the expenses of a Vehicle to and from the Fort daily. Address "S. J.," care "Bombay Gazette."

FOUR MASONRY INSPECTORS WANTED. Apply by letter, stating Age, Salary, &c., and enclosing Copies of Certificates to

W. SOUTH, Bhosawul.

G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., Chief Engineer's Office, Bhosawul, 24th November 1868.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

WANTED, by the Bombay Education Society for the Boys' School, Byculla, a Third Master. High Testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Furnished Quarters, Firewood, and Lights are provided free. Copies of Testimonials and full particulars as to previous engagements, salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a nice airy Bungalow, fit for a European or Native Residence, No. 40, Camatespoora 15th Cross Lane, near the Bombay Hotel. Stabling and Vehar Water on the premises. Rent moderate. Apply to the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to announce that they have now in stock a splendid assortment of Photograph and Carte-de-visites Albums, adapted for presentation. Inspection is respectfully invited.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Children in these Schools are informed that the Christmas Vacation will commence on the 24th instant, and terminate on the 24th January 1869.

Applications respecting leave of absence for Children to be forwarded not later than the 15th instant.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 4th December 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that an Adjourned Special Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Wednesday, the 11th November last.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

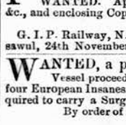
Bombay, Town Hall, 4th December 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new building for the National Bank of India in Rampart Row on the Esplanade. The Plans can be seen and bills of quantities obtained at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., near the Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders are to be sent to the National Bank of India, and no Tender will be received after 12 o'clock on Monday the 14th instant.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1868.

SELECT BATCH OF NEW HORSES.



SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has just received a new and the second batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay,
12th Nov. 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KHANDALLAH.—There will be shortly submitted to sale by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, valuable property at Khandallah, consisting of three substantial and well-built Houses (furnished), with ample Servants' and Stable accommodation.

The grounds comprise about 80 acres of land, delightfully situate in the most picturesque part of Western India, and commanding grand and extensive views of the Khandallah Ghauts and the mountainous country around.

One of the Houses is upper-storied and was lately erected at great cost.

In former days a portion of the premises belonged to the late Sir Herbert Compton, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, and afterwards the whole of the property was in the possession of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet.

For particulars of sale and leave to view the premises apply to Mr. Cleveland, Solicitor, at his Office in Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

21st November 1865.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poonah,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below:—

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

White Satin, Kid, Morsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain do.
Black Satin do.
„ Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
„ Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots.
„ To fasten over Instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

French Glove Kid (Emperor's)	Boots.	Dress.
All Patent „	do.	
Do. „ (with spur boxes)	do.	
Kid top Patent Calf Golosh	do.	
Memel top French Calf Golosh	do.	
Calf Croquet	do.	
Enamelled Croquet	do.	
Do. Imitation Balmorals	do.	
Do. Plain	do.	Walking.
Morocco top Morocco Golosh	do.	
Kid do. do.	do.	
Brown Morocco (Chelsea)	do.	
Do. Calf Golosh	do.	
Canvas	do.	Riding.

Enamelled and Brown Napoleon
Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace, Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.

SUNDRIES.

A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Rug and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Walking Sticks, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gent's Brown and Patent Waist Belts, Courier and Officers' Bags of sizes, Leather Alberts, Purses in great variety, Writing Desks of various sizes, Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Hide, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Trowser and Spur Chains, and Steel Buraishers.

PRICE LISTS containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.

Bombay, 16th November 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Cunha and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Broad Cloth, Merino, Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families without frame. The above Articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopœdia of arts and sciences in 21 Volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadevie Road, No. 35.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

We have a new stock just to hand from Europe.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards, Seals, &c., neatly Engraved and Printed.

E. & Co.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
To make room for NEW GOODS.
At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order. ...	Rs.	20
FANCY TWEED COATS	Rs. 8-8 }	20
SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED	„ 12-8 }	
SLEEPING SUITS..... from „	12 to „	18
A VARIETY of DRAB FELT HATS..... from „		2

N.B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.
The NEW REGULATION, SASH and SWORD BELT, for Infantry.
STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS and COLLAR ORNAMENTS.
PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MRS. HERN begs to inform her Customers and Ladies generally that she has received the following large and varied stock of New Goods:—

MILLINERY. PARIS MILLINERY. TULLE AND LACE BONNETS. TRIMMED HATS. UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS. FANCY BIRDS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, FEATHER BANDS. FRENCH FLOWERS. HEADDRESSES. WREATHS, &c., &c.

SILKS & BALL DRESSES. BLACK & WHITE MOIRES. COLORED MOIRES. SATINS, FOULARDS. THE NEW CRYSTAL MOIRES. NEW SHOT SILK FOR EVENING WEAR. SPANGLED NETTS & TULLE.

CHRISTENING ROBES. INFANTS HOODS. BONNETS, CLOAKS. PELISSES, &c.

BRIDAL. BRIDAL WREATHS & VEILS. SILKS, MOIRES, SATINS, &c., &c., &c.

MOURNINGS. EVERY ARTICLE OF DRESS REQUISITE FOR MOURNING. ORDERS EXECUTED ON *the Shortest Notice.*

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

3, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, TAILOR, DRAPER, & GENERAL OUTFITTER, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay,

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Outfitting Department is under the superintendence of a FIRST CLASS ENGLISH CUTTER.

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.
HOSIERY—Expressly for India.
HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.
HOSIERY—Real Lisle Thread.
HOSIERY—Fancy Striped.
UNDERVESTS—Fine Saxony Wool.
UNDERVESTS—Fine Merino.
UNDERVESTS—Real India Gauze.
TWEED SUITS—From Rs. 20.
TWEEDS—All Wool, thoroughly shrunk.
TWEEDS—Of the Newest Patterns.
TWEEDS—Thin for Bombay Wear.
TWEEDS—For the Hills.
TWEEDS—For Overland Suits.
TWEEDS—Thick for the Home side.
TWEEDS—For Shooting Suits.
TWEEDS—For Riding Trowsers.
TROUSERS—From Rs. 7.
COATINGS—Fine West of England.
COATINGS—Silk and Wool.
COATINGS—In all Substances.
OFFICE COATS—Rs. 5.
CORDS—Bedford for Riding.
CORDS—White Cotton for Riding.
CORDS—Drab Cotton for Riding.
FLANNELS—All Fine Wool.
FLANNELS—Silk and Wool.
FLANNELS—For Shirts.
FLANNELS—For Sleeping Suits.
CASHMERE—Sleeping Suits.
MOLESKIN—For Shooting.
SCARVES—Real Lyon's Silk.
SCARVES—In the Latest Styles.
SCARVES—The Sailor's Knot.
WEDDING SCARVES—Rs. 2.
HATS—Drab Felt.
HATS—Black Felt.
HATS—In a Variety of Shapes.
PUGREES—All fine Silk.
PUGREES—Real Egyptian (very choice).

RECEIVED a New Stock of English Harness, Silver Mounted. NANSEE KHYRAZ.

NOTICES.

CEMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to register orders or enter into Contracts for the Mersey Cement Company's celebrated Wouldham Cement, shortly expected per "Royal Family," "Helen Scott," "Prince Leopold," "Sam Mendel," "Seaforth," &c., &c. Early application is requested.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

*** Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY are

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

who, by a special arrangement, are enabled to offer—to *dealers* the advantage of liberal quotations, to the *retail consumer*, continually fresh supplies of this valuable remedy, at reduced rates.

S. MAW & SON,

Manufacturers of SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c., And Dealers in all kinds of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, AND APOTHECARIES' WARES, 11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

RIGAUD AND Co.'S PARISIAN PERFUMERY, Patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP; exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie & Co.
„ Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Outstations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped by our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do.....	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do.....	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do.....	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do.....	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do.....	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule do.....	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do.....	„ 22 0	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22	

The finest Dry CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32 0	„ 17	8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27 0	„ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ —
„ Braunberger,	„ 25	„ —
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ —
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ —
„ „ Rudesheimer,	„ 26	„ —
„ „ Hocheimer,	„ 23	„ —

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do „ 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„ 22 0
do „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 0
do „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33 8

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Desert Wine; mature	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal, a good second quality Wine	„ 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3.—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	21
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	23
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„	21
„ Scotch	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount or Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that while, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozens at one time for re-sale, can learn terms or application at our Offices in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business, we have been entrusted with the sale of MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned has the honour to inform the Public that he has this day assumed charge of the Office of Agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, pursuant to his appointment by the London Board of Directors.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 3rd Dec. 1868.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIFTH CALL ON NEW SHARES.—NOTICE.—A Fifth Call of Rupees Fifty per Share on the new Shares in the Company has this day been made payable to us at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on 1st January 1869.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd December 1868.

ARKWRIGHT COTTON MILL COMPANY.—NOTICE—Holders of Receipts for deposits on account of Shares in the above Company are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camaa and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Sassoon's Building, No. 6, on Monday the 7th day of December 1868 at 3 P.M. to consider several subjects which will be laid before them.

MOTERAM BHUGOOBHAI, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th November 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of Jumnadass Khooshaldass.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Final Dividend, at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. on the amount of admitted claims on the above Estate, will be paid to Creditors on and after Monday the Seventh day of December current.

P. DEWAR,
NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, } Trustees.

Bombay, 3rd December 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 651 of 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas..... .....*Plaintiff.*

vs.

Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Khuljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Apoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, and Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, and Methee bee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas ..... Nusserwanjee } *Defendants.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of the immoveable property in the above c

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones close at 810, New Do. 340, Colabas 1,225, Mazagons 725, Port Cannings 310. Government Securities :—Fours 93¾, Fives 108½, Fives and a half 112¼. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate perShare.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. n.		
1,000,0 0	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,0,0	1,0-0	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	567½
3,750,0 0	1,000	all	11½ pe	Do. of Madras	1650
0,000	200	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200
00,0 0	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
000,000	500	250	8 p.ct.	Delhi and London	200
000,000	250	125	8 p. c.	National Bank of India	135
500,000	250	all	12 p. c.	Oriental Bank	430

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	235 to 238
Akola New	225 to 228
Broach	225 to 228
Dholleras	238 to 240
Bhowneegur	238 to 240
Veeravul	215 to 225
Viagoria	232 to 235
Dharwar Sawgunned	245 to 247
Khandeish	230 to 232
Barsee	230 to 232

Ready sales 475 Candies. Market quiet.

CALCUTTA.—30TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

The market for Government Securities was dull, and only trifling purchases made in execution of investors' orders, at the following rates :—4 per cents. at Rs. 3-12 and 3-10 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 8-10 and 8-12 premium, and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 12-10 and 12-12 premium.

Some 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 6-8 premium.

Upwards of 40 Bank of Bengal shares were bought for different accounts, at Rs. 1,740 each.

The only transaction reported in National Bank shares is of one for Rs. 138.

Simla Bank shares were bought for a country order at Rs. 587½.

Purchases of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were effected at Rs. 430.

The R. Scott Thomson and Co. Limited, declared an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 2? per share, for the half year ended 30th September 1868, or at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable on and after 30th November 1868.

Bishnauth Tea Co. fully paid up shares sold at Rs. 100.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 5.

Ball, Staff Surgeon, Medical Department, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.
Goldsmid, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from the Malabar Coast.
Abadie, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Deolalee.
Hawkins, Colonel, 14th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Maclean, Veterinary Surgeon, 14th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Ratton, Assistant Surgeon, 40th Madras Native Infantry, on leave, to Saugor.
Anderson, Colonel, Political Agent, on duty, to Kattywar.
Chaine, Captain, 4th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Gatacre, Lieutenant, 23rd Native Light Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Jopp, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
McCollum, Surgeon, 11th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to join, to Raepore.
Leacock, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Baroda.
Deptee, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—5TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 0d.	Nominal	do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 2s. 0d.	to £2 15s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.	do.
Overland	Cotton	£5 0s. 0d.	to £5 15s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton			Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7		per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 10 to 15		per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5		per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas		per bag.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 28.

THE Freight Market at present is stronger, and the prospect of ships procuring something better than the late miserable low rates, has greatly improved. For Home there has been no extensive business, but whatever shipments have been made have been at higher rates. All vessels on the berth for London have held for £2-10 per ton, for seeds and jute, and unfixed ships will not engage except at a further advance. For rice, £1-15 per ton has been paid. There have been few arrivals during the week, and many vessels have accepted charters for Bombay, Colombo, and elsewhere, so that first-class tonnage is much reduced. Though the tonnage in port is held firmly, it must be borne in mind that there are many vessels due from the United Kingdom.

The amount of first-class tonnage in port and unfixed does not exceed 15,500 tons.

We quote to-day's rates as follows :—

For London.—Rice £1-15 per ton; jute £2-8-9 to £2-10 per ton; linseed £2-8-9 per ton; saltpetre £1-5 per ton; sugar £1-7-6 per ton; hides, tea, &c., at £2-15 per ton; seed indigo £4 per ton.

For Liverpool.—Rice £2-3-9 per ton; and heavy £2-5-6 per ton; rice £1-10 per ton; saltpetre procurable; saltpetre £1-5 per ton.

For Colombo, 14 annas per bag, and a fair demand for small sized vessels.

For Mauritius the bazaar is slack.

For vessels to load at the Rice Ports, the last rates paid here, were £3-5 per ton for Liverpool direct, and £3-17-6 per ton open charter. Since the cyclone at Akyab, the demand has ceased, but will doubtless soon be revived.

Engagements.

For London.—Shannon, passenger ship, 150 tons rice a £1-15 per ton. Saint Marnock, 209 tons jute at £2-10 per ton 150 tons hides, and tea at £2-12-6 to £2-15 per ton. Bear, 60 tons saltpetre at £1-5 per ton; 200 bales cotton at £2-15 per ton, and 200 tons rice at £1-12-6 per ton, early shipment. Newcastle, 67 tons saltpetre at £1-5 per ton. British Flag, 300 tons rice at £1-12-6 per ton; hides, tea, 100 tons at £2-15 per ton. Astracan, 150 tons saltpetre at £1-2-6; 100 tons linseed at £2-6-3; 700 tons jute at £2-6-3 per ton, and 400 tons rice at £1-10 to 1-12-6 per ton. River Clyde 200 tons jute at £2-7-3 per ton. Lady Melville, 100 tons linseed at £2-7-6 per ton. J. L. Hall, 300 tons jute at £2-6-3 per ton, and 50 tons linseed at £2-6-3 per ton. Nile, to fill up, 100 tons jute at £2-5 per ton. Hotspur, 100 tons jute at £2-7-6 per ton, and 75 tons sugar at £1-5 per ton.

For Liverpool.—Serampore, Berhampore, and Mirzapore, about 1,000 tons jute divided between them at £2-2-6 per ton and 250 bales cotton at £2-12-6 per ton; Hecuba is partly being loaded on the owners' account.

For Dundee.—Natolia, 1,075 tons Colonial built ship, a full cargo of of jute, including 2,000 tons heavy bales, at £2-15 per ton.

For Bombay.—Unrivalled, 812 tons, full cargo, dead weight and light freight at Rs. 13-12 per ton; Feronia, 1,250 tons, full cargo at Rs. 13-8 per ton, and re-chartered at Rs. 13 per ton; Sophia Joakim iron ship, 1,000 tons, at Rs. 14 per ton; Feronia has been chartered also to load at Bombay for Liverpool, at £2-10 per ton.

For Australia.—Ottawa, 645 tons, for Melbourne at £2-10 per ton, or Sydney at £2-15 per ton; Portlaw is being loaded for Melbourne.

For the United States the Augusta (A.) 1,283 tons, Lochlamar (A.) 679 tons; Andrew Jackson, 1,087 tons, are all being loaded under charters effected at home for Boston.

Grand total ships, not fixed, 24 tonnage, 25,594 tons.

CARRINGTON & Co., 4, Clive Street.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Dec. 3	Bonnie Dundee	Connor	Liverpool, July 25.
	Comorin (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Nov. 19.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Dec 4.
	Orwell	Gimblett	Mauritius, Oct. 29.
	Sumatra (s)	White	Suez, Nov. 22.
	John Stenart		Calcutta, Sept. 7.
6	Orissa (s)	Anderson	Hongkong, Nov. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Dec. 3	Thrscian	Hay	Zanzibar.
	Star of the North	Wyatt	Liverpool.
	Philip Nelson	Nelson	London.
	Sir John Lawrence	Stubb	Rangoon.
	Malacca (s)	Macnamara	Hongkong and China
	Salsette (s)	Parish	Aden and Suez.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Browne	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Mula, to Kurrachee, via Persian Gulf.
Ship Corsaire Bride, to Zanzibar.
Schooner Mahi, to Colombo.
Ship Evelyn, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28	Madras (s)	McKirdy	Singapore, Nov. 4.
29	Himalaya (s)	Lewis	Madras, Nov. 24.
	Arima	Kerr	Melbourne, Oct. 7.
	Cicero	Massey	Liverpool, July 28.
30	Ganges	Potter	Sunderland, Aug 22
	Centurion	McKellar	Liverpool, Aug. 11.
	Eddystone	Patterson	Bombay, Oct. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29	Pandora		
	Pericles		
30	Allum Ghier		
	Endymion		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27	Moolian (s)	Beasley	Calcutta.
28	Meinam (f. s.)	Gauvain	Galle.
	Royal Berkshire	Grant	London.
30	Ethiopia (s)	McCollum	Calcutta.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUSHIRE, 6th Dec., 7 A.M.—Mail steamer "Euphrates" leaving for Lingah.

MUSCATINE, 6th Dec., 8 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Earl Canning" leaving for Angaum.

GWADUR, 6th Dec., 1 P.M.—Mail steamer "Mahratta" just leaving for Muscat.

JASK, 6th Dec., 4 P.M.—H. M.'s Gun-boat "Clyde" left for Charbar.

GWADER, 6th Dec., 1 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Lord Elphinstone" leaving for Charbar.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th, 1 P.M.—Communication good between Bushire and Fao. Turkish Line right to Constantinople. Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 5th Dec., via Russia 3rd Dec.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom via Turkey, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th December.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 4th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th December, are as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	6 31	0 42
"	Calcutta via Agra	28 23	19 36
"	Madras	one in 8 hrs 25 mts.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP "BONNIE DUNDEE" arrived in this Port from Liverpool on 4th inst. with a cargo of Coal, shipped by G. H. Haram. I require to know the Consignees of the said cargo.

PETER CONNOR, Master.

5th December 1868.

WANTED, a situation as Assistant by an European. Corresponds in the English, German, and French languages. Address "A. S.," "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an Engineer for the Unclesur Cotton Gin and Press Company. Copies of Testimonials will be required. Salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the undersigned.

FESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Unclesur, near Broach, 2nd Dec. 1868.

BREECH LOADING GUN.—Superior finish, complete in case with fittings, and 100 Cartridges (loaded). Price Rs. 350. SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—Wanted to hire or purchase a Boat suitable for a Club Yacht for the Bombay Yacht Club. Parties possessing a Vessel (either native-rigged or otherwise) that would do for the purpose are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries, Captain Henry Morland and Thomas E. Taylor, Esq., at the Government Dockyard, or at No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, stating price, dimensions, &c.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary
THOS. E. TAYLOR, } Secretaries.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Malleny." Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Kerr will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of the front wall and arcade of a building to be built on the Esplanade, between the houses now in course of erection for the Mechanics' Institution and Messrs. Watson and Company. The drawing specification, conditions of contract and form of Tender may be seen at the Temporary Shed upon the site of the proposed building, where any further information that may be required will be given.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender, and none but "Pucka" Contractors need apply.

Tenders must be submitted on or before Monday, December 14th, addressed to

ARDASEER HORMARJEE WADIA, Esq.,
Elphinstone Circle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber in squared logs, to be delivered at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month.

Form of Tender and Specification may be obtained by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to the 14th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 5th Dec., 1868.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.—Just received Overland a most handsome assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Mr. N. is confident that he has the best collection of Meerschaum Pipes in India, and is enabled by having direct communication with the Manufacturer at Vienna to sell them at very moderate prices.

TOBACCO.

Bears' Celebrated Tobacco.
" Latakia, in ½ lb. Tins at Rs. 1-4.
" Oronoko, in ½ lb. Tins at Rs. 1-4.
" Smoking Mixture, in ½ lb. Tins at Rs. 1-4.
" Imperial, in ½ lb. Tins at Rs. 1-4.
" Virginia, Shag, in ½ lb. Packets at Re. 1.
" Bird's Eye, in ½ lb. Packets at Re. 1.
" Cut Cavendish in ½ lb. Packets at Re. 1.

All Tobacco imported by the Overland route.

HAVANNAH CIGARS

of the finest real Havannah Tobacco, to clear a large stock at the reduced rates of Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per 1,000.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 15th January, 1869, for the supply by contract specified in the Schedule for one year from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete Classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L SEARLE,
Lieutenant, late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1868.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for hock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December 1868.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

The Managers beg to inform the Public that owing to unforeseen circumstances they are obliged to remain in Bombay for one week longer.

THEY WILL THEREFORE GIVE THREE MORE PERFORMANCES.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9TH, WHICH WILL BE A GRAND NATIVE LADIES' NIGHT.

Doors open at half-hast seven ; commence at eight on this occasion.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10TH, THE USUAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. S. O. ASELL.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12TH, THE LAST NIGHT.

REDUCED PRICES AS USUAL.

First Class Rs.	3	Third Class Re.	1
Second Class "	2	Fourth Class As.	8

Doors open at half-past eight ; commence at nine.

Tickets may be obtained at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Rooms, and at the Circus.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P.M. on Monday, the 21st instant, from parties wishing to supply Sailing Ships of about one thousand tons burthen each, for the conveyance hence to Calcutta direct of Her Majesty's 96th Regt., strength as per margin, with Stores and Baggage.

Europeans.
25 Officers.
4 Officers' wives.
4 Children.
4 Warrant Officers.
831 Non-Commissioned Rank and File.
3 Hospital Apprentices.
89 Wives.
178 Children.

Natives.
20 Public Followers.

6 Horses.

2. The Vessel entering for the above duty to be ready for final survey on the 10th January next.

3. The Vessel tendering will have to provide Cooking ranges and fittings, the fittings to be similar to those provided for troops proceeding by the Cape route, the Government finding provisions, water, and tanks, and Coal for the Cooking ranges. It is expected that such water or tanks as may belong to the ships will be made available for the reception of water for the use of the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

4. The words "Tenders for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the Cover.

5. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th Dec., 1868.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

December ..... 11 | December 25

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf. There are Post Offices at Guadur, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which letters, papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian inland rates.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place, on and after the 1st December 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office :—

For Post Towns on	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	7 P. M.	8 P. M.	5 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.		
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A. M.	5 P. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A. M.		5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY will take place at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th December, at 9 o'clock.

H. J. STOCK, Lieutenant.

Marine Lines.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868.

THE resignation of the Disraeli Ministry—telegraphed to India with unusual speed—has at least the merit of a surprise. It is the fashion to admire all Mr. Disraeli's tactics, and of course tactical ability of the highest order is discerned in the abrupt ending of his Ministry. Public life is considered to be a game of skill, and the smartest player is certain to obtain unbounded applause. Nothing could be a better test of political morality than the exclamation with which the startling intelligence was greeted—"What is the dodge?"—for men have come to regard skilful "dodges" as one of the primary elements of Government. Such is the condition to which we have been reduced by two years and a half under the influence of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. In order to find a parallel we should have to go back scores of years, for no modern Tory Ministers have succeeded in bringing their party and public principle to so low an ebb.

It is to be regretted that the telegram is not more precise in its information. We are simply told that "Mr. Disraeli and the Ministry have issued a circular in which they state that they feel it due to their honour and policy to resign office." We are not informed whether the Prime Minister had, before he issued his circular, placed his resignation and that of his colleagues in the hands of the Queen; yet that is an essential incident which, if it has occurred, should have been publicly known. It is essential because, if the Minister had resigned his office, he would meet Parliament only as a Minister *ad interim*; while Mr. Gladstone, if he has accepted office, will not be able to meet Parliament at all. And there is this peculiar feature in the case, that whereas Mr. Gladstone, on the supposition that he became a Minister, would have to be re-elected, yet because no writ can be issued until after the new Parliament is constituted, and, it is said, not until fourteen days after it has met, he could not take his seat until after Christmas at the earliest. Practically, therefore, by the course adopted, if that course consists of an actual resignation, Mr. Gladstone and all who take office under him, not being Peers, will have to wait until next year before they can sit in Parliament. This may be very clever, but it is not the mode in which constitutional Government by a responsible Ministry has hitherto been carried on.

We, therefore, doubt whether it can be true that even the Ministry of Mr. Disraeli refuse to meet a new Parliament, summoned by their advice, except as Ministers of the Crown. The usual course has been for Ministers to await the assembly of a new Parliament, and to be guided by its decisions; and any other course would be disrespectful to Parliament. Mr. Disraeli may be morally certain that he will not enjoy the confidence of the new House, but he has only hearsay evidence of the fact, and it has not been the custom of British Ministers to act on mere newspaper reports and platform speeches. No doubt the publication of the circular may be held to imply actual resignation, yet it may be simply an intimation that as soon as Parliament assembles Ministers will not waste public time in useless debate, but will resign and make way for men assumed to have the confidence of Parliament. We are not aware that any Government during the century has declined to face a Parliament virtually summoned by itself, and the course adopted, if it has been adopted, is a bad innovation.

There is another possible explanation of the step which it is supposed the Ministry have taken. It is not at all improbable that when the Cabinet met they could not agree upon the policy to be recommended. It is also not at all improbable, considering the equivocal language of some Ministers on the hustings, and the prevailing distrust of the Premier, that intimations of a revolt in the ranks of the party had reached the Treasury. We know that many high-principled Conservatives were not prepared to accord any more power to the retained "professional bowler." That distrust must have been heightened by the result of the general Election, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the bonds of party discipline may have proved too weak to control the malcontents. Men accustomed by long habit to follow Lord Derby, even through the scenes of '66 and '67, were not willing to run blindfold after Mr. Disraeli. If this explanation should prove to be correct, then it will be easy to understand how a discordant Cabinet and a discontented and untrustworthy party brought about the abrupt fall of the Premier. But even this not unsupported guess at probabilities would not account for so great a departure from usage as would happen if the Ministers resigned before the meeting of Parliament. That such a line of conduct may have been adopted none will dispute, but it will not be the worst example of the studied disregard of constitutional practice which has marked the whole course of the Derby-Disraeli administration. Should Ministers have resigned, the telegraph ought speedily to inform us that Mr. Gladstone or some other statesman has been "sent for," but weeks must elapse ere we receive a full and authentic version of the transaction.

In India the most interesting question is how will the incident affect Lord Mayo? It is reasonably conjectured that he will not hear anything of the decision adopted by his late colleagues until he lands in Bombay. He probably landed at Aden yesterday and is beyond the reach of the telegraph. The information, when it comes to hand, will not be pleasing, and he will pass some anxious days, unless he should be greeted by a message notifying his intended recall. But it is supposed that the new Ministry will be afraid to act until they have faced Parliament, and as, in any case, no serious division is likely to take place on this side of Christmas, it is thought that Lord Mayo will be sworn in before the new Ministry will feel strong enough to advise his recall. Now we strongly hold that, in the interests of India, Ministers should not shirk the responsibility of recalling Lord Mayo. The appointment has been given to him solely as a reward for his services to a political party. No similar nomination has been made since the Whigs sent out Lord Auckland. For many years care has been taken to select a Governor-General on account of his character and fitness, and the present disregard of that rule should be stigmatized in the strongest manner. No Government whatever should be permitted with impunity to degrade the Viceroyalty to the level of a tide-watership, or even a commissionership of customs. Moreover, the indecent haste which has marked the whole proceeding, including the attempt to get rid of Sir John Lawrence last spring, and, failing that, this autumn, demands official reprobation. We should condole sincerely with Lord Mayo, whose good nature and social qualities have secured him friends on all sides, but tenderness for his feelings ought not to stand in the way of a proceeding dictated by sound policy and manifest justice. Whether the incoming Ministers will have the courage to act in accordance with what must be their convictions can only be revealed in the fulness of time.

It is really only fair that the following warning, *apropos* of our municipal system of taxation, should be as widely circulated as possible :—

"We mean to make persistence in the present course, INFAMOUS, by forcing the community to see the true character of what it is doing, what it shall henceforward do with its eyes open, if at all."

"We," of course, is no other than the "Times of India." All of us, from the Governor of the Presidency downwards, must tremble and obey.

THE details of the battle near Bamian, announced in a special telegram we published about a fortnight ago, are given in the Afghanistan letter which appears in another column. It will be seen that the importance of the engagement was in no way exaggerated. Utterly defeated, Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan fled in the direction of Balkh, and was pursued without delay by Shere Ali Khan's general. The force of the Ameer that took part in the battle is set down as numbering between twelve and fifteen thousand, and that of the enemy as numbering fifteen thousand. The fighting lasted four or five hours, and some seventeen hundred men were left dead on the field.

IT is stated that from the 6th instant the mails for the Punjab will be forwarded from Bombay via Nagpore, Jubbulpore, and Allahabad, the Indore line being closed from that date.

WE observe that the left wing of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment arrived at Poona last Friday morning from Dhoolia under the command of Major G. W. Hanson.

THE "Poona Observer" states that the headquarters of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Baugh, were expected to arrive last Saturday morning at Poona by a special train.

WE learn from the same paper that Mr. C. W. Bell, the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Poona, has been appointed on special duty, to enquire into the Abkaree system of this Presidency.

A TROOP of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Bombay at short notice, under the command of an European officer. This troop is required at Bombay as an escort for Lord Mayo, who is expected to arrive at the Presidency about the middle of this month.—*Poona Observer.*

WE regret to hear from Rangoon, that the state of Captain Sladen's health is very unsatisfactory, and that it is expected he will be obliged to go to England to recruit.

THE steamer "Dacca," with the ships "Atmosphere" and "Yorrick" in tow, arrived at Kurrachee on Saturday, the 28th instant, with the C-E R. H. A.

THE "Sindian" states that Captain Merriman's scheme for supplying Kurrachee with water from the Muller meets with Colonel Fife's decided disapprobation.

THE "Sindian" has been informed that the steamers of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, in liquidation, will be sold at Kotree, at the suit of Government, early in January next.

WE observe that Sir William Merewether left Kurrachee for Kotree on the 1st instant to complete his tour in the Province, which is, it appears, to be a very full one, and will not close till the middle of April next.

IT appears from a Kurrachee paper that Colonel Trevor, Consulting Engineer for Railways, was expected there about the middle of this month with reference to railway and flotilla matters. It was thought his visit would result in the curtailment of expenditure as much as possible.

WE regret to learn from the "Sindian" that Mrs. Colonel Woolcombe was thrown from her horse at Kurrachee on Saturday evening Nov. 28th. The shock she received was so serious that it was feared the report of the station gun would aggravate its consequences, and the firing was dispensed with accordingly. It is added, however, that the lady is now out of danger.

SIR WM. MANSFIELD arrived at Allahabad last Tuesday and left again on Thursday.

WE observe that the officer commanding the Nagpore Forces has intimated to the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army that the fever epidemic amongst the horses at that station was gradually subsiding. The latest returns received showed a total of twenty-six horses now under treatment.

IT has been decided (says the "Pioneer") to establish the head-quarters of the Government Telegraph Department at Allahabad.

THE "Pioneer" hears that Colonel Beadle has been upheld by the directors at home in his suspension of Mr. Wilson, late Chief Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

THE "Englishman" states that Colonel H. E. Longden, C. B., Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, has asked permission to resign his post from the end of March next on the score of broken health.

GRAIN (says the "Englishman") is now being imported into the Punjab in large quantities from Sukkur, in Upper Sind. The importation has placed a sensible check on the tendency of prices to rise.

THE 10th and 12th Cavalry, moving up from Bombay, will (says the "Pioneer") proceed by rail from Allahabad to Delhi. As supplies and fodder are scanty along this line, this mode of moving the troops, instead of marching them, will be a seasonable relief to the country.

IN consequence of the discovery of a new plot against his life, the King of Burmah, it is stated, has ordered all persons entering the Palace to be searched three times, and finally by the Shang or Superintendent of the Royal residence.

WE learn from the "Englishman" that a *Hakimee* cess on salt-producing lands in the Punjab is to be introduced. The system to be followed will be the same as in other provinces, and as that now in force in the villages confiscated from the Nawab of Jhujur.

MR. W. TYRRELL, C. S., has been appointed Registrar of the High Court at Allahabad. It is said that Mr. Tyrrell will be succeeded as Judge of the Small Cause Court by either Mr. Dale or Mr. Atkinson.—*Pioneer.*

THE Viceroy, we find from the "Englishman," has declined to forward the regular appeal of the Maharajah of Kuppoorthullah to England, on the ground that the appeal has been already sent home direct instead of through the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

IN consequence of the Government contemplating the transfer of Aunga to the Travancore Durbar, the people (says the "Englishman") forwarded a petition to the Home Government, declaring they were very happy under British rule, and that the measure, if carried out, could only result in hardship to them. The prayer of the petition has been complied with by the Secretary of State.

THE "Bangalore Herald" of the 2nd instant hears from Secunderabad that the 21st Fusiliers, which left that station on the 14th instant, have been ordered back, on account of cholera breaking out among the men. Thirty men are said to have died of it. Cholera has also broken out among the natives. The Rifles at Bellary are still encamped out, and that two men have succumbed to the disease.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE meetings convened to form a council of foreign bondholders, of which I spoke in my last, was held on Wednesday and proved a great success. It was largely attended. Mr. Goschen, M. P., took the chair, and Mr. Charles Bell, the most formidable of his Conservative opponents for the approaching City election, was one of the speakers. Resolutions were passed unanimously for the formation of a council, and an influential committee was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements. These measures of self-defence are very laudable, but Mr. Goschen, with his usual prudence, heightened, perhaps, in the present case by a sense of responsibility as a Cabinet Minister *in posse*, warned his audience not to trust to anything but their own efforts for protection. He reminded them that if they chose to lend money to foreign states at a high rate of interest they engaged in an undertaking of a purely speculative character for their own benefit, and that they must therefore face the corresponding risks. The British Government, he assured them, would never intervene by force between the bondholders and any foreign power which defrauded them or partially repudiated a rightful claim, because if that principle were once admitted we should never be free from wars of a most ruinous character. Aggression might be safely attempted against Venezuela or Greece, but not against such powers as Austria or the United States, and yet if the precedent were established every argument which went to justify one exhibition of force would permit and even demand another. These views of Mr. Goschen are not only judicious and in harmony with the whole current of public opinion now-a-days here, they are also consistent with a right interpretation of the original contract between a bondholder and the state to which he lends his money. The loan is taken by capitalists here on their own estimate of its worth; they deal with the borrowing power on their own responsibility and do not ask the British Government for its advice or approval before completing the bargain. The two parties to the agreement here and abroad stand by themselves; each takes its own ground, is morally bound to fulfil its own obligations, and is accountable to the other for any inf

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BAMIAN BATTLE.

9th November.—The Ameer intends to proceed to Bamian in person, leaving Sirdars Mahomed Aslum Khan and Mahomed Hoosain Khan to conduct public affairs. It was this day ordered that Sirdar Ahmad Khan, who was put in prison along with Sirdars Mahomed Omer Khan and Mahomed Zaman Khan some time ago, should be banished to Peshawur on account of a suspicion that he kept up a secret correspondence with the Ameer Azim Khan. Two thousand rupees having been given to Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan, it was ordered that he should either go to Peshawur or proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and the Sirdar is preparing for the pilgrimage. Thus before his departure Shere Ali Khan has cleared Cabul of all those of whom he entertains suspicion.

10th November.—News from the camp states that all was quiet there. It was stated that the son of Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan, who commanded a detachment of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan's troops, had joined the main body of Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan's troops. It was this day decided that the youthful son of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, Sirdar Abdoollah Khan, is to remain at Cabul, and that Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan and Mahomed Hoosain Khan are to act as his Naibs during the absence of the Ameer. Hakeem Jan, the late Cabul Kooshwal, having presented himself to the Ameer to-day, asked to be informed what had been decided for him. The Ameer ordered that he should live at Jellalabad and assist his nephew, at present Governor of that place, in his affairs till he (Shere Ali) returns from Bamian. Sooltan Khan, son of Saadut Khan, was also ordered by the Ameer to proceed to Jellalabad and remain there till he received further orders. It was to-day fixed that the Ameer should march from Cabul to-morrow. All the troops having left for the battle-field, the Ameer is to take with him a body of only two thousand sowars, consisting of the late Sirdar Mahomed Ali Khan's soldiers. Mirza Azim Khan having been appointed head of the Jellalabad Syre Chabootra establishment, was today despatched to that district.

11th November.—As decided yesterday, Ameer Shere Ali Khan left Cabul for Bamian this day, a salute of twenty-one guns being fired. Nothing else of importance occurred to-day. The Cabulees expect great things of Ameer Shere Ali Khan and of his son Mahomed Yakoob Khan. They are glad that the Almance soldiers, who so much disturbed the peace of the public, are no more at Cabul, having all left for Bamian.

12th November.—The following letter was received from Herat to day by Sirdar Abdoollah Khan:—"Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, son of the late Sirdar Said Mahomed Khan, Governor of Ghorian, on the frontier of Mushed, is about to leave Ghorian by the Maimanah route to join Ameer Shere Ali Khan with his troops. It was reported at Herat that Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, son of the late Sirdar Soolan Jan, who some time ago fled to Beloochistan, was about to invade Herat by the Candahar route. Ibrahim Khan, the Herat Governor, however, is not much disturbed by the report, but relies on his own strength. Another report prevalent at Herat was that Sekundur Khan, brother of Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, had been appointed Governor of Samarkand by the Russians." The Ameer reached Deh Pooree safely this day.

13th November.—A letter from Herat received yesterday at Cabul reported that Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Ghorian, was about to march for Turkistan. Another letter received to-day from Herat reported that Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, son of the Ameer, had also left Herat for Turkistan with a very large army. Turkistan, it thus appears, will fall an easy prey, having been invaded from different directions. According to the news received this day at Cabul, Sirdar Yakoob Khan was to return to the Bamian neighbourhood, as the danger at Chareekar was not of so serious a nature. News was received from the camp this day to the effect that Sirdar Shad Mahomed Khan, son of Sirdar Shere Mahomed Khan and a general of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan's troops, had appeared at Moza Murdan, three or four kosses south of Seh Killah, on the Surchushmah road. Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan gave him battle and drove him back in the direction of Bamian. Abdool Rahman, who was at Kotull by this time, marched for Bamian on hearing of this defeat. The Almance troops of Ameer Shere Ali Khan number 13,000men, and all of them are encamped in the neighbourhood of Seh Killah at a distance of one march from Bamian.

14th November.—The following important news was received from the camp Murdan this day, giving details of the Bamian battle:—"The battle, which was most sanguinary, took place at Seh Killah in the immediate neighbourhood of Bamian village. The Ameer Shere Ali Khan had joined the camp of Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, his general, while Abdool Rahman Khan, who was reported to have left Kotull, had also reached Bamian. Yakoob Khan could not take part in the battle as he was still on his way from Chareekar to Futteh Mahomed Khan's camp. Abdool Rahman Khan, assisted by General Salleh Mahomed Khan, commanded his Turkistan troops in person, while Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan commanded those of Ameer Shere Ali Khan. The number of the Cabul troops engaged was between 12,000 and 15,000 fighting men, while the enemy had 15,000 soldiers in the field. The battle raged for four or five hours, and resulted in the defeat of the Turkistanee troops. General Salleh Mahomed Khan was killed in the battle, and not less than 1,700 men were left dead on the battle-field from both sides. The wounded were sent to Cabul for treatment by Ameer Shere Ali Khan. As soon as the Turkistanee troops took to flight, Shere Ali Khan's troops occupied Bamian and drove Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan's men out of the fort. The Sirdar himself fled to Balkh, and Futteh Mahomed Khan has gone in pursuit of him by the Kohi Damun route. General Soohrab Khan was killed on the side of Ameer Shere Ali Khan in the battle." A salute of forty-one guns was fired at Cabul by orders of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan when the news reached him, and great rejoicing took place in the city, for the residents of Cabul are generally well-wishers of the Ameer.

15th November.—News was received from Jellalabad at Cabul this day to the effect that Surfraz Khan, son of Bahram Khan Ghilzie, a relative of Asmatoollah Khan, had raised disturbances in Kohistan after being informed of the departure of Shere Ali Khan from Cabul. Sirdar Ahmud Khan Meer Akhor, the Governor of Jellalabad, had recently despatched 30,000 rupees from that city to Cabul. The treasure was attacked on the way by Surfraz Khan, and it was not till after great difficulty that the sowars who accompanied the treasure as a guard got rid of the attacking party—retaining the money under their charge. Sirdar Aslum Khan on hearing this news ordered a moorasilah to be written to Ahmud Khan Meer Akhor directing him to despatch Abdool Kareem Khan Nimanee with a body of 2,000 troops to chastise the hill chief. Before his departure from Cabul the Ameer Shere Ali Khan had ordered Sirdar Soolan Khan to proceed to Korum to act as Naib of Sirdar Arsulla Khan, Governor of Koram, Zoolmut, and Khost. The Sirdar accordingly left Cabul this day for Khorum with a body of 200 sowars. It was also reported to-day that Ameer Shere Ali Khan would return to Cabul very soon.

MOZAMBIQUE.

We have already informed our readers of the disaster suffered by the Portuguese at Quillimance and of the determination to despatch a expedition on a small scale from Goa. We learn from the home [illegible] official intelligence had been received on Nov. 6th from Mozambique "that the [illegible] expedition of 600 men, sent into the [illegible] of the province of Quillimane, against the black chief named Bonga, had been surprised [illegible]; that of the expedition only forty-seven eight officers escaped, their artillery and stores being captured; and that Colonel the Governor-General of Mozambique, had [illegible]ver."

[illegible]IN BURTON has a new book of travels in [illegible], under the title of "Explorations of the High- the Brazil," with a full account of the gold and [illegible]mines. Also, "Canoeing down 1,500 miles of [illegible]river San Francisco, from Sabara to the Sea."

[illegible]H OF MR. WILLIAM HARRISON.—We have to [illegible]e the death, after a long and severe illness, from [illegible] of Mr. William Harrison, the well-known tenor [illegible]who expired at his residence in Gaisford-street, [illegible]-town, on Monday, Nov. 9, in the 55th year of his [illegible]or many years he tried unsuccessfully to establish [illegible]nent English opera on the London stage, and, in [illegible]ction with Miss Louisa Pyne, in the management [illegible]rden and the Lyceum theatres, produced many [illegible]own lyric works. It was to Mr. Harrison's [illegible]se that the public were indebted for the excellent [illegible] versions of *Dinorah* and *The Domino Noir*, both [illegible]h were placed on the stage with much completeness. [illegible]A benefit took place at Covent-garden, on the 27th [illegible]st, in aid of the deceased artist, at which most of [illegible]mbers of the theatrical profession assisted, but the [illegible]ance was then too unwell to appear.

THE SIND RAILWAY EXTENSION.

A PRIVATE letter received *via* Marseilles last evening informs us that the construction of the Sind Railway Extension has been decided upon, and that the work will in all probability be carried on by Government, the same as the line between Lahore and Peshawur. It is said Major Bonus will endeavour to secure the Chief Engineership of the enterprise.—*Sindian, Dec* 2.

THE SCARCITY IN THE PUNJAB.

THE price of food is gradually rising throughout the Punjab. In some districts indeed famine prices have almost been reached. The average price of wheat throughout the entire province, during the week ending the 15th November, was only 10 seers the rupee, having risen from 15 seers since the 30th September. The average price of gram was 13½ seers. The *khureef* crop generally has been a poor one, considerably below the average, and the *rubbee* has been sown only on irrigated lands, with a worse than doubtful prospect.—*Pioneer.*

THE 17TH MADRAS N. I.

We observe that the 17th Madras Native Infantry embarked at Kurrachee last Tuesday morning in the steam transport *Asia* and ship *Tiverton* for Beypore *en route* to Perambore, near Madras. Sir George Malcolm, Commanding the Division, issued the following farewell order on the occasion of their departure:—

"The Major-General feels it due to the regiment to testify to the good behaviour of all ranks, and he begs to thank Lieutenant-Colonel Day, his officers, and men for their assistance in maintaining good order and discipline during the time they have served under his command."

LORD MAYO.

We have received (says the *Friend of India*) from a a very high Indian authority, who is of no party, the following account of his first impression of Lord Mayo, which is most hopeful for the future—"Lord Mayo is a sensible-looking gentlemanly man, and gives me this impression that he well de well and be a favourite in India. All those who have seen anything of him at the India Office are very favourably impressed, and Gladstone entirely approved the selection, with the remark that he never expected the present Government would make so good an appointment."

[May we be permitted to ask whether the very "high Indian authority" is Mr. Toby Prinsep?]

IMPORTATION OF HORSES FROM HERAT.

AN Afghan horse-dealer named Shukkur Khan has arrived at Kurrachee with some forty Herat horses, which will be shipped immediately for Mangalore and eventually be sent to Bangalore in the Madras Presidency. According to his account the Government there require a number of horses and two more batches the property of other owners, may be expected in the course of a very few days. Grass has become so dear that Shukkur Khan will not remain an hour longer than is necessary, and he has engaged a Cutch *Cotia.* No difficulty was encountered on the road from Kandahar, though doubtless black-mail was levied by all the chiefs through whose territories the kafila passed. —*Sind News, Nov.* 30.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY THROUGH RAJPOOTANA.

THE very difficult question of the route for the projected railway through Rajpootana, connecting the East Indian, Punjab and Bombay and Baroda systems, seems to be still undecided. Colonel Keatinge, we believe, prefers the Deesa and Pallee line to Ajmere, because he thinks the Euphrates Valley railway is merely a matter of a few years, and that Kurrachee will become the port of embarkation of passengers and mails from and to India. Kurrachee and Deesa would then be connected, and be in direct communication with Upper India. Besides this, a line from Ajmere to Ahmedabad would cost nearly £1,500,000 less than one from Ajmere by Neemuch to Baroda, which is the rival route. The Bombay and Baroda engineers prefer the latter because it would bring Bombay nearer the North-Western Provinces than the Ahmedabad line would do—and doubtless because they have actually surveyed their section from Baroda to Neemuch and are committed to it in consequence. We believe there is room for *both* lines and that they would scarcely interfere with one another. Commercially, the Neemuch route would seem to be the better because it will tap Malwa with its opium and other resources; but, politically, the advantages are greater on the other route. The Euphrates Valley railway is an undertaking that must be commenced, and our railway through Rajpootana should be made to meet it. There is one other advantage for the Pallee route. It would run along the foot of Abboo and thus render available that fine hill for the Nusseerabad garrison in sickly seasons.—*Friend of India.*

THE CYCLONE AT AKYAB—FURTHER DETAILS.

THE last two numbers of the *Arracan News* give very lengthy accounts of the late cyclone at Akyab from which we take the following particulars. The damage to the shipping consisted of the stranding of the *Busheer* (since arrived in Calcutta), *The Volunteer, The Naomi,* and the *Duke of Northumberland.* The captain of the *Naomi* had three of his tribs fractured, but is going on favourably. Two Madras vessels are high and dry; one on the public road, and the other in a paddy field. All the port cargo boats and water boats are perfect wrecks, and almost all the country boats were dashed to pieces. A small portion only of the top of the Savage light-house was blown away. The Government loss in the Marine Department is estimated at about Rs. 20,000. All the merchants' godowns at Cherogeah creek, as well as the landing jetties, have been blown down, the roads being covered with these ruins, the dead bodies of cattle, and trees. The private houses have suffered almost as much, the roofs of nearly all having been blown off, and in many cases the entire house blown down. Amongst the latter were the houses of the Commissioner, Colonel Stevenson and Colonel Salisbury, as well as the private residences of Mr. Damford, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Hurst. Mr. Hurst had a narrow escape for his life. The deluge of rain completely filled some of the lower stories of the houses after the roof had gone, and rendered escape very difficult. All the Government offices as well as the jail had been more or less damaged, and the telegraph was blown down for miles. Workmen were at once engaged at the rate of Rs. 20 a month to repair the telegraph, and communication has since been restored with Calcutta. The handsome trees, which were one of the principal features of Akyab, have nearly all disappeared. The total loss of life in the town is supposed to have been about twenty, and five hundred head of cattle were drowned in one of the suburbs. The estimated loss of the rice crop was 15 per cent., but, on the day after the cyclone, the price in Akyab was from four to six seers per rupee. It has since fallen to ten seers. Common labourers were asking one rupee per day as wages, and the price of bamboos and mats had risen three hundred per cent. Colonel A. Fraser, the Chief Engineer, had a very narrow escape. In attempting to land from the *Busheer* he fell between the steamer and the pier, but succeeded in clinging to the pier from which he was rescued when almost exhausted. The cyclone was also felt, in a less degree, at Kyouk Phyoo, houses and trees having suffered, and the Strand road having been washed away in parts. The Commissioner had drawn up a long account of the storm which has been submitted to Government.—*Englishman, Nov* 30.

THE Depot Companies of 106th Bombay Light Infantry attached to the 2nd Depot Battalion at Chatham have been transferred to the 10th Depot Battalion at Shorncliffe, to which station they have proceeded

SMUGGLING ON BOARD AN INDIAN TRANSPORT.—A body of officers of Her Majesty's Customs, headed by two examining officers, recently paid a visit to Her Majesty's screw Indian Relief troopship *Serapis*, Captain John C. Sendy, when lying in dock at Portsmouth, and proceeding direct to the fore-tank room, pulled out, apparently to the great astonishment of those of the officers and crew standing by, thirty-eight bags filled with leaf tobacco, which had been stowed away between the tops of the tanks and the deck beams. The whole was, of course, seized and conveyed to the Custom-house, where it was found to weigh within a few pounds of 18 cwt. No "owner" was forthcoming.

SEA KITS FOR TROOPS.—The Secretary of State for War has decided, with the concurrence of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that the sea kits which troops proceeding to the East have to provide out of the advance of pay issued for the voyage shall, in future, consist of the following articles:—For the Mauritius, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, and India (if via the Cape of Good Hope)—Frocks, blue serge, 1; trousers, blue serge, without stripes, 1 pair; neckerchief, cotton, 1; soap, marine, pieces, 8; soap, yellow, pieces, 4; pipeclay, balls 3; blacking, tins of, 2; brush, scrubbing, 1; knife, clasp, 1; bag, 1; needles and thread, set, 1; tobacco, lbs. 3; cap, blue worsted, 1; shirts (in addition to kit), check (2) or flannel (1), 3; belts, flannel, 2 (not required when flannel shirts are worn). For India (if via Egypt)—Frock, white drill, 1; trousers, ditto, pair, 1; soap, marine, pieces, 4; soap, yellow, pieces, 4; pipeclay, ball, 1; blacking, tin of, 1; brush, scrubbing, 1: knife, clasp, 1; bag, 1; needles and thread, set, 1; tobacco, lb. 1½; cap, blue worsted, 1; water bottle, 1; belts, flannel, 2. For further particulars see Horse Guards General Order 76, October 1867.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN.

LONDON, 1ST DEC., NOON.

The Spanish Republicans have expressed their displeasure at the monarchical demonstration that recently took place at Valladolid. The Government has stringently ordered Prefects of the provinces to prevent disturbances.

The Conservatives have carried the Elections for Mid Somerset and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Indian Transport "Jumna" has left Suez for Bombay.

Lord Napier of Magdala has been visiting the Suez Canal.

The steamer "Bengal" with the Outward Indian Mails of the 20th ultimo left Suez for Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 30th idem (20 hours after contract time.)

DEPARTURE OF EARL MAYO FROM SUEZ.

LONDON, 2ND DEC.

Earl Mayo and Lord Napier embarked at Suez yesterday on board the steamer "Feroze."

Mrs. Disraeli has been gazetted Viscountess Beaconsfield (sic).

Kelly has won the boat race for the aquatic championship of the Thames.

LONDON, 2ND DEC., AFTERNOON.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 8½d.

At the Periodical Biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £200,000 were allotted to Calcutta.

Tenders at 1s. 11⅞d. received 80 per cent.

The ship "St. Bede" has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 3RD DEC., AFTERNOON.

The Bank of England has this day raised its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

The Cotton Market to-day opens flat.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 4TH DEC., 4-45 P.M.

Govt. Paper, { Fours Rs. 5⅔. Fives Rs. 8⅛. Five and a half, Rs. 12⅛.

Exchange, six months' sight, 2s.
Freights, Dead Weight, Rice, £1 12s. 6d.
Jute and Linseed, £2 8s. 9d.
Shirtings Rs. 5.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-6.
Mule Twist, 5 annas 3 pie.
Market for piece-goods, moderate enquiry.
Market for Twist, no buyers.

BOMBAY.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Zanzibar, per buglow *Luckmee Pursad*, to-day at 9 A.M.

THE Christmas vacation of the High Court will commence on the 24th instant, and the Court will resume on the 7th January.

A PORTION of the native press has suggested two names for the consideration of Government in appointing a new Sheriff—viz. Dr. Bhau Dajee and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

THE s. s. *Comorin*, Captain Turner, from Bussorah, arrived on Saturday with the following passengers:—Colonel Goldsmid, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Johnston, Mr. Bayford, Mr. Awey, Mr. Reibe, and Rev. Mr. Clements.

THE s. s. *Orissa*, Captain Anderson, from Hongkong, arrived yesterday with the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. Laljee. From Melbourne—Mr. Mackenzie. From Galle—Mr. Cross and Mr. Mirfield.

In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Connon, Robert Palmer was charged with attempting to steal from the person of Robert Jones, and also with assaulting complainant. It seemed that prisoner had seized prosecutor, who is a fireman on the G. I. P. Railway, and demanded money, saying he would not release him till he got it. He was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

THE following names were omitted from the list of those present at His Excellency the Governor's levee, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday:—Rev. F. J. Spring, Rev. W. B. Keer, and Dr. George Yeates Hunter, Mr. Du Closel, Lieut. E. J. B. Donelan, late of H. M.'s 11th Regt., Mr. C. Langley, Mr. H. Lewis, Mr. T. Stewart, Capt. Parish, R. N. R., (P. and O. Service), and Mr. L. A. Watkins. An anonymous correspondent writes to us complaining that one or two names have been omitted; if he had been good enough to send us the names he refers to they would have been published to-day.

IN the month of October last, a Hidoo named Poonia Nanka was arraigned before Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, Acting Session Judge of Surat, for the murder of his wife, Amrut. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—The prisoner is charged with the murder of his wife. The evidence for the prosecution is so complete that there can be no question as to the deceased woman Amrut's death having been caused by the prisoner. It appears that the prisoner, with his wife and child, were lodging in the house, or rather on the *ota* (verandah) of the house, occupied by the three witnesses, Jevee, Daee, and Pemee, in the town of Broach. Very early on the morning of the 9th October, Jevee was alarmed by the sound of blows. She was at the time inside the house. As she came out on to the *ota* she saw the prisoner making off, and his wife lying dead on the steps of the *ota*. The woman had received a violent blow on the back of her head, and blood was flowing from the wound. The night had been dark, but the faint light of dawn was sufficient to allow of Jevee's recognising the prisoner. The witnesses Daee and Pemee confirm the statement by Jevee in every respect. They were called up at the instant of Jevee. In the opinion of the Court there is less certainty of their having seen the prisoner (as he made off) so clearly as to identify him. The police were on the spot shortly afterwards, and confirm the women's evidence as to the condition of deceased's body. The medical officer made a *post mortem* examination of the body on the same morning. He gives in detail the nature of the injuries on the woman's head. He considers that those injuries had been inflicted with some blunt implement, and that they were the sole cause of death. The prisoner was apprehended by the police on the same day. He had escaped across the river, but was pursued and taken in some rice land near the village in which his father lives; and, still on the same day, he was taken before the Magistrate, where he voluntarily made a statement, now attested in Court by the Magistrate, who subsequently committed the case to the Sessions Court. In this statement we have the prisoner's account of how he assailed his wife. The heavy pestle and staff, now before the Court, are said to have been found lying in front of the *ota*. The prisoner gives as his reason for the crime that his wife was faithless to him, and that he had overheard her paramour planning his death. We may fairly consider jealousy and rage as the incentives on which the prisoner acted. It is the only motive which appears in the course of the evidence; but these are no excuse for the commission of the crime. There is no proof that the man acted on a momentary and ungovernable impulse; nor is there proof that his suspicions against his wife were well founded. The nature of the injuries is sufficient proof of the prisoner's intention to take her life. The prisoner has nothing to state before the Court, and the Court, on convicting the prisoner, proceeds to pass the extreme sentence of the law.—The sentence was subject to the confirmation on the High Court. The High Court (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker,) of a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

THINGS still remain pretty much the same at Muscat Quietness still prevails, and Azan-bin-Ghes is taking steps to consolidate his power. By a letter received from Muscat we learn that it is reported that the Bahrein Sheik, who fled into the interior when the *Vigilant* bombarded the place, had again returned and had driven out the Sheik who had been set up in his place. This report is probably correct, for the Bahrein Sheik came to Bombay on Saturday by the s.s *Comoria*, it is presumed to request help from the British Government. We also learn that the French Consul has arrived at Muscat.

The *Sindian* of December 2 writes—"We are informed that Azan-bin-Ghés returned to Muscat from the interior of Oman on Sunday, the 25th ultimo, when a salute of artillery from the forts announced his arrival. We have the best authority for saying that he has been recognised by all the tribes of the country, and he has initiated his reign by changing the colour of the national flag from red to white. The export trade of Muscat is brisk enough, but imports are checked, the merchants declining to enter into large transactions before some definite understanding has been arrived at between the British Government and the new Imaum."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 30TH NOVEMBER.

I REGRET to notice the death of Dr. A. Wilson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, of the retired list. He was well known and respected in Calcutta, where he practised on a large scale. He was also one of the Presidency Surgeons and a Professor of the Medical College. His mantle has fallen upon Dr. Fayrer, one of the most eminent men in India. Dr. Wilson ranked next to Macrae, who after retiring from the service lost all his fortune and is now commencing life again: but then he cannot practice in Calcutta. Lots of men, whose arduous duties won for them handsome fortunes, lost them all in tea. There should be a large field for private practitioners in Calcutta and I wonder men in England do not try the preserve.

There is a good billet in Calcutta which has not been filled up since the promotion on the 20th February last of Surgeon F. Powell, M.B.—I allude to the post of Garrison Assistant Surgeon in Fort William. Good quarters, a stationary appointment, and very little work are not to be sneezed at. Dr. Powell still officiates in the post, besides being surgeon of the 14th Regiment N. I., and in medical charge of three companies of the 11th Regiment N. I.

It has been decided that the 14th N. I. is not to move, as the disease they had has yielded to the lime-juice treatment. I consider it bad policy to keep a Seikh Regiment in Bengal. Old Brasger, who rose in this regiment, has, I notice, been serving in Abyssinia with credit to himself. He is the only soldier of the old Company's army who raised himself to the rank of Colonel and Companion of the Bath.

A wing of the 6th Madras Native Infantry arrived at the Presidency from Madras under the command of Major Bowen and Captain Raikes, consisting of 245 men, and a host of women and children. They are in camp on the glacis of Fort William. Two other regiments are expected shortly.

Lieut. Colonel E. Thomas, of the Bengal Army, has resigned his appointment of second in command of the 39th N. I., probably as Major G. W. Fraser, his junior in the service, has returned to the command of the corps. I should not be surprised if he were to resign the service. Lieut.-Colonel Thomas served with the Gwalior army at Maharajpore, and at Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat during the Punjab campaign, and at Cawnpore and the defeat of the Gwalior troops during the mutiny. The Commander-in-Chief has given the second in command to Captain H. M. Womyss, B.S.C., formerly on the Brigade Staff. Captain Womyss obtains his majority on the 9th of next month; hence the appointment, in the face of orders from home as to the services of field officers.

Colonel E. Bradford, B.S.C., after a service of 29 years in India, without any leave, is appointed to officiate as second in command of the 8th N. I. and will get about Rs. 150 Staff per mensem. This is enough to disgust officers with the service. Major. J. T. Watson, B.S.C., an only Baillie Guard officer, and a most distinguished Superintendent of Police, and several years senior to Captain Womyss, has been made officiating second in command of the 45th N. I.

The are two things very necessary to be looked to in the service, and as I feel sure they will interest your readers I will notice them. All officers on being appointed to any situation should be permitted (with their families) to join at Government expense, or the authorities should make arrangements with the railway and other dak companies they usually employ, to make a reduction of fares for all military travellers. All appointments should be for five years only, except in peculiar instances.

The Calcutta Volunteers, determined not to be outdone by the folk at home, sent thither a congratulatory address to Lord Napier of Magdala, to which he has sent a suitable reply. He was formerly the honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

To-night there will be a grand gathering at the St. Andrew's dinner, and much speechifying and drinking of whiskey. If any of the speeches contain anything worth noticing you may depend upon my recording the same. I hear Fenwick of the "Englishman" is to return thanks for the Press; and Mr. Burton, of the Dave Carson's Minstrels, is to be toast master.

Dave Carson's last evening on the 24th was first-rate.

A return ball to the 2/60th Royal Rifles is to be given by the people of Calcutta; and I hear Sir John Lawrence's ball will take place before the regiment leaves. It must be all up at Sahibgunge by the 19th, as the 58th Foot will require the camp at that station on the 20th.

THE DISTURBANCES IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE Australian papers received by us yesterday show that the state of affairs in the disturbed districts of New Zealand had in no way improved. There does not appear, however, to have been much further fighting. We make a few extracts:—

Patea, 26th September—I regret to infrom you that the houses of Mr Bradshaw, those of the Middlemiss, and in fact every house and whare north of the Tangahoe River, have been burnt by the rebels. On a former occasion I told you that before Colonel Haultain ordered the outposts to be abandoned, he asked Tauroa to go and request Titokowaru not to cross the Tangahoe; and that message being so speedily followed by our men abandoning Waihi, Turuturu-mokoi, Middlemiss, &c., or course Titokowaru would take that as a bargain—that is to say, he was to have that tract of country in consideration of his forbearance. To prevent our going back, he has burnt every building that a man could find shelter in. When his Maori Majesty heard of Titokowaru's recent success in the Patea district, he dreamed a dream, and saw visions. On arising from his slumbers he announced to those around him that he had received a message from the Maori god, highly approving of the conduct of Titokowaru, and ordering him (the Maori king) to call upon all the Hauhaus throughout New Zealand to rise as one man in the month of October next, and extirpate the pakeha. His Maori Majesty has accordingly addressed a kind of edict to every Hau-hau chief throughout the island to rise in October and make war upon the Europeans. We are told that the Government are in possession of one of these circulars, and no doubt will act upon their usual policy.

The Maori King is stated to have made the following announcement to his people as a message received by him direct from heaven:—"Men should be chosen out of each place as posts of doors, that when the proper month arrives, and the foot is firmly placed down, that is the time. This is the word of the (heavenly) wires; listen to it: 'October is the month in which the whole island will arise, and there will be no end.'"

From a telegram in the "Grey River Argus" of the 26th September, we learn that intelligence of a very stirring nature was expected at Wanganui from the front when the Wallibi left. The rebels who recently defeated M'Donnell have become emboldened, and fortified a new position near Patea, and have been joined by two friendly chiefs and their followers. They have made a raid on the Patea road, and burned down Sweeney's Hotel and Captain Morrison's house. They have threatened to attack the town, and all the women and children have been ordered into Wanganui. On Tuesday Colonel M'Donnell proceeded to attack the new position taken up by the rebels, but the enemy evacuated it and retreated into the bush. The sturt had arrived at Wanganui with two Armstrong guns from Wellington. The loyal chief Hori Kingi is dead. The "Wanganui Times" of the 1st has the following from its correspodent at Patea, dated 30th September—"I fear you will consider me a bird of ill-omen; during the present month I have sent you nothing but disastrous intelligence. I have now to inform you that Manawapou has been abandoned, but that is not the worst of it. When the escort was on duty to-day, on their way between this and Manawapou, they were attacked by a strong ambuscade of Maories, and after a sharp fight, Trooper Smith was shot dead. Our fellows fought bravely, as our troopers always do. They brought off their comrade, and tried to bring away some of the dead Maorie as trophies of victory, but the officer in charge would not endanger the lives of his men by allowing them to dismount for such a purpose. Every settler's house at and around Manawapou has been burnt to the ground; they are now heaps of ashes. The following are the principal sufferers:—Hartzzell's house and hotel; Hamilton, Christy, Patterson, Morgan, M'Culloch, Maxwell, Eytoun, Stent, Crawley, Ball, Carey, Hankins, &c. In fact we are now hemmed in at Patea, and every moment expect to see Mr. Booth's house and the court-house in flames. Thanks to Colonel Haultein and the Government for the ruin and misery brought upon this district. We may hold Patea so long as a strong force can be kept here in a state of siege."

The Wanganui "Evening Herald" of the 12th October says—"The Maories are becoming bold, and now leave the bush and come down confidently into the open. The news received yesterday evening from Patea is of rather a startling nature. A settler named M'Culloch went out of Patea on Saturday to drive in some sheep which were running between that place and Kakaramea. His dog returning by himself, some troopers went out to look for M'Culloch, but could not find him. They returned and reported that they had seen 800 Maories near Kakaramea. They had occupied the old redoubt formerly held by the Imperial troops. This redoubt is situated about one mile from the redoubt now held by 100 men of the colonial force. When the enemy appeared, sixty men were immediately marched out to meet them, but they had to retire when they found they were being rapidly outflanked. The lowest computation puts the enemy seen at 600 men." A correspondent of the "Taranaki Herald" write:—"The horrible cruelties perpetrated by the cannibals of New Zealand in former times on their wounded prisoners have again been indulged in to satiate their inveterate hatred and revenge towards the Pakeha. The wounded who were left behind in the retreat from Ruaruru, were dragged into the pa, subjected to insult and torture, and eventually burnt to death, their bodies afterwards cut in pieces and divided amongst the cannibals, and eagerly devoured even by the women and children. Any of the men who were not fortunate in obtaining a piece of human flesh were hooted by their wives and abused as cowards."

The latest intelligence is contained in the following telegram dated Sydney, the 9th November:—

"The Auckland, s., from New Zealand, brings news from Hokitika to the 2nd instant.

"Our forces had abandoned the redoubt at Kakaramea, and the Hau-haus, having taken possession of that part of the country, burnt all the surrounding houses belonging to the settlers.

"Great dissatisfaction continues to exist amongst the colonial troops. Twenty-five of Hirtzell's men, and a lot of the men who fought under the late Major Von Tempsky, have refused to serve any longer.

"The forces at Patea are thoroughly disorganised. The women and children have, in consequence, been sent in to Wanganui.

"Colonel Whitmore, who succeeded Colonel M. Donnell in the command of the forces at the front, with 450 Wanganui natives, has commenced marching upon Patea.

"The Wererora redoubt has also been abandoned."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF NOVEMBER 13.

ABOUT five o'clock on Saturday afternoon the P. and O. Company's s. s. "Sumatra," Captain C. A. White, arrived in harbour, bringing the English Mail of the 13th ultimo. The "Sumatra" left Suez about 1 o'clock P.M. on the 22nd, arrived at Aden on the 28th at 7-55 A.M., and left for Bombay on the same day at 2-20 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Newall, Lieutenant Colonel Miller, Mrs. Kipling and two children, Mrs. Marval, Mrs. Brassington and infant Mrs. Gibb and infant, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Burjorjee and eight children, Miss Ravenhill, Miss Burjorjee, Messrs. Giles, McGregor, W. Henderson, R. Reynolds, J. R. Bell, J. A. Coghlan, H. W. Clift, C. E. Gael, J. W. Miles, W. C. Owen, W. R. Clerk, C. W. Croudace, A. D. Fox, J. A. Reade, W. Richardson, E. Vickers, Adamson, J. D. Walker, H. J. J. Gibbins, J. Brassington, Lucien De Souza, Master Showers and European female servant.

From Marseilles.—Colonel and Mrs. Smythe and European female servant, Lieutenant and Mrs. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. Ventz and infant and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. White, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Collett, Miss White, Miss Bull, Miss Buchanan, Messrs. J. C. Wardlaw, F. C. Marval, E. Cordeaux, A. W. Roghe, J. C. Crawford, R. W. White, H. D. E. Forbes, Bull, C. Rigot, H. Vogel, E. B. Baker, C. G. Baker, J. F. Watkins, C. R. Evans, Forrest, R. Smeaton, J. L. Gallott, F. L. Brown, and Brooks.

From Suez.—Colonel and Mrs. Briggs, Miss Woods, Misses W. M. Aitken, J. R. Scott, A. F. Maclean and J. C. Whyte.

From Aden.—Vassonjee Dayall, and Mahomed Cassum.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, Nov.* 13.)

PARLIAMENT has been dissolved, and the borough elections commence on Nov. 16. The new Parliament is to meet on the 10th of December. The Liberal majority is calculated at 100.

At the Lord Mayor's dinner, the Premier said the simple policy of the Government was "to maintain the constitution." The American Minister made another most pacific speech.

The liability of England to the United States for the Alabama claims is referred to the arbitration of the King of Prussia, the dispute about San Juan to the President of the Swiss Confederation, the recognition of the Confederates remains as it is, and the naturalisation question is to be dealt with by legislation. These arrangements are considered to have greatly promoted the principle of settling international disputes by arbitration.

The Prince and Princess of Wales commence their tour on the 17th November. When in Egypt they will proceed up the Nile as far as the second cataract.

Lord Mayo has been created K.P. and has kissed hands on his appointment as Governor-General of India.

It is reported that Sir Wm. Mansfield will be appointed to the command of the force in Ireland.

Sir Roundell Palmer has retired from the contest for the University of Oxford.

The Court of Common Pleas have unanimously decided against the right of women to vote for members of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter denying that he is a Roman Catholic; Mr. Mill has also written one denying his alleged scepticism.

It is not improbable that Lord Stanley may be accepted as a mediator between France and Prussia.

The provisional Government of Spain continues to adopt liberal measures. Queen Isabella has taken up her residence in Paris.

A testimonial is about to be presented to General Peel, on his retirement from public life.

It is expected that Dr. Harold Browne, Bishop of Ely, will be elevated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

The Austrian Diet has decided to maintain the war strength of the army at 800,000 men.

A conscription is ordered throughout the Russian empire of four men per 1,000 of the whole population.

The Duke of Edinburgh has left upon his two years' cruise in the Galatia.

The Field Artillery in India are to be armed with bronze muzzle-loading rifled guns.

Rossini is not expected to recover. Baron Rothschild, of Paris, is seriously ill.

The Shrewsbury Cup was won by Sir R. Graham's Romping Girl. Sir J. Hawley's Palmer won the Liverpool Cup.

The Commissioners of Inquiry into the affairs of the Bank of Bombay have held several sittings.

no person keeping an account with the Bank should be allowed to overdraw it? (A.) It did.—(Q.) Did the new Act provide that? (A.) I do not know whether it provided it or not.—(Q.) It did provide for it in one of the clauses of schedule B, but it was struck out by the Legislative Council—were you aware of that? (A.) No, I was not; I do not remember it.—(Q.) Did not the old Act require that the consent of the Governor General should be given to any increase of the capital? (A.) I do not remember that.—(Q.) It did. Do you remember whether the new Act required that?—(A.) I do not—(Q.) It did not. You must know that you never got the consent of the Governor General to the increase of capital. (A.) To which increase?—(Q.) To either of them. By the old Act you could not increase the capital without going to the Governor General for his consent. There is no such provision in the new Act. (A.) I do not believe that we did get the consent of the Governor General.—(Q.) But that was one of the alterations in the new Act, that you did not require his consent. (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Another alteration from the old Act to the new, was that the capital of the concern was limited to about half a crore, and the capital was extended to two and a half crores. (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Giving the power to the proprietors to raise the capital to two and a half crores without the consent of anybody? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) That is to say, two crores and ten lakhs? (A) Before you proceed may I call your attention to page 69 of the Blue Book? This is to the Government: "Mr. Birch suggested that it might save time were the Bank required to submit to Government copy of its present charter, modified in reference to the proposed alteration in the constitution of the Bank, that the opinion of the law officers of the Government might be taken." It was referred to me, I imagine as Accountant General, and I sent back this answer.—(Q.) It was no doubt so referred. We have seen the Advocate General upon it. Was it your opinion that these alterations from the old Act to the new were advisable, proper, or prudent? (A.) It depends upon how they were worked out; in themselves I could see nothing wrong.—(Q.) You think that this great body of alterations was a wise and prudent measure if properly carried out? (A.) If properly carried out.—(Q.) By whom do you mean properly carried out? (A.) By the Board and the Bank officers.—(Q.) Do you think that it was a wise and prudent measure to allow the discount of a promissory note with a single name? (A.) It would depend upon who the party was, and what the amount was.—(Q.) But you think that it was a prudent measure to introduce into a bank charter a provision that that power should exist? No doubt occasionally there might be some persons to whom you might lend money without any promissory note at all; but do you think that it was a wise banking measure to allow the Bank to lend money on a negotiable security with merely one name? Do you think that it was a wise enactment to authorize the authorities of the Bank to do that? (A.) I cannot see any harm in it.—(Q.) Do you think that it was a wise enactment to put no limit upon the time for which bills and loans were to run? (A.) No, I do not.—(Q.) Do you not know that long loans in all banking experience are always considered to be bad banking? (A.) I do.—(Q.) Are not they always apt to become what are called dead loans? (A.) Something very like it?—(Q.) Then do you think it advisable that such a power should be given to the authorities of the Bank? (A.) No; I said before that I did not.—(Q.) Do you think that it was advisable to authorize them to lend money upon the shares of the public companies in India? (A.) It would depend upon what those public companies were.—(Q.) But there was no restriction upon the nature or kind of public companies. The words are "All other public companies in India." The first Act specified only the large companies.—(Q.) It was not the Act No. 3 of 1840, but it was an Act subsequently passed which was engrafted on that Act, and which enabled you to lend on railway shares; but this provision allowed you to lend money on the shares of public companies generally. Do you think that that was a wise measure? (A.) It is impossible to give a general answer to that question. If you do not see how you can restrict it, and how you were to pick out the companies. Were you to specify the whole of them or to leave it to the Directors?—(Q.) Neither does there appear to have been any restriction upon your advancing money on shares the calls upon which were not paid up; neither does there appear to have been any restriction upon your advancing upon the premium on shares. Do you think that wise and prudent? (A.) No.—(Q.) Then there ought to have been that restriction to prevent the Bank doing such things as that—that you must admit. Do not you think so? (A.) I think that it would have been admirable.—(Q.) We shall go through a great number of these cases presently when we take you through the changes in the practice. I therefore will not ask you further now about those changes. I think you have told me that you knew of the fact that schedule B, which was originally in the Act No. 10 of 1863, was struck out by the Legislative Council? (A.) Did I tell you so?—(Q.) I understood you to say so? (A.) I think not. I think that you told me.—(Q.) Were you aware of that schedule being the draft when it was sent up to the Legislative Council? (A.) I never saw the draft that I remember.—(Q.) Did you never see it before it was sent up to the Council? Surely as President, with the responsibility attached to that office, you would have seen so important a document before it went up? (A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) Then you do not remember that schedule B at all? (A.) The first two provisions were a part of the old Act.—(Q.) They were, but a great number of those were provisions which were struck out and which are not now in the new Act. You do not recollect that? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) When the Act was passed did not you then find that the schedule B had been struck out? (A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) Did Mr. Robertson call your attention to the fact that schedule B had been struck out of that Act? (A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) Did any member of the Direction suggest the necessity of passing some bye-laws? (A.) It was suggested.—(Q.) Was not it suggested on the ground of schedule B being struck out? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) In point of fact, did you take any steps whatever to have any bye-laws passed? (A.) I think that they were taken at one time.—(Q.) Long after you left India? (A.) No, I think before.—(Q.) Can you tell me which? (A.) I cannot.—(Q.) Will you undertake to say that any bye-laws were ever passed from the passing of the Act No. 10 of 1863 down to the 31st of March 1866? (A.) No, I cannot.—(Q.) Then in fact we may assume that there were no bye-laws. They would appear somewhere or other, I suppose, if there were any, and you could refer to them? (A.) If they were passed I could refer to them.—(Q.) We find none. (A.) Do you find no mention of them at all?—(Q.) No, nor has anyone ever suggested that there was a bye-law passed. I think that we must assume that there was no bye-law. (A.) I suppose that you must.—(Q.) Surely bye-laws were necessary? (A.) In what way do you mean?—(Q.) Surely it was necessary to pass some bye-laws to ascertain the powers of the Secretary in granting discounts, and cash credits, or open or fixed loans—surely his powers ought to have been defined in some manner? (A.) I thought that they were defined.—(Q.) We shall come to that presently, and I shall be very glad if you will point out how that was done. You do not recollect any such bye-laws? (A.) I do not.—(Q.) About those words, "public companies in India," I shall not ask you any questions as to how they got into the Act, because the Commissioners have already thoroughly disposed of that point; but those words appear to have excited the observation of the Board directly the Act passed, did they not, if they never attracted their attention before? (A.) I believe that there was a resolution passed by the Board not to act upon them, but I think that I was not in Bombay at that time. I was at Poona upon three months' leave.—(Q.) Then you had nothing to do with this most prudent resolution which was passed at that date. (A.) Perhaps not, but I heard of it after I came back.—(Q.) "Resolved, that for the present and until further orders any application for advances on any Bank shares or of any other public company other than Government Banks, be submitted to the Board and not granted by the Secretary;" that is dated on the 6th of August 1863. You had nothing to do with that; you were at Poona? (A.) I was at Poona.—(Q.) But I suppose that you were aware shortly afterwards of the passing of that resolution? (A.) I was.—(Q.) And I suppose that you approved of it? (A.) I did.—(Q.) I believe that you were a very industrious Chairman of the Bank of Bombay? (A.) May I ask what you mean by "industrious?"—(Q.) That you were there almost every day. (A.) I believe that I was not.—(Q.) The evidence which we had before us in India was that you were there almost every day. (A.) May I ask whose evidence that was?—(Q.) I think that Premchund Roychund said so. (A.) I think that you yourself said that I was there for an hour every day, and you referred to Mr. Premchund Roychund and he said, "yes," but I deny it.—(Q.) How long were you at the Bank? (A.) I was at Poona in August and September 1864, and when I returned from Poona I looked in occasionally, but very seldom for I was very ill; I do not suppose that I was once a week at the Bank.—(Q.) Other than the Board day? (A.) Other than the Board day. I was at my office at 11 o'clock every day, and I never left my own house till a quarter-past 10, and I think that your Secretary will bear me out that I could not have driven from my own house to the Bank under half an hour. Perhaps you will allow me to show you a note which I received directly I saw that statement; this note is from my assistant Mr. J. L. Hindes, of 27, Burton Crescent, W. C. —(Q.) This is the question which I put to Premchund Roychund on the 31st August—

"I suppose there is no man in Bombay that we could select better qualified to tell us how the business of the Bank was transacted, is there? Witness: There are plenty of other men in Bombay who were Directors of the Bank. I know something of the duties of the business was conducted. During the time when Mr. Birch was Secretary, Mr. Birch was Chairman. When Mr. Blair attended at the Bank every day, or at all events almost every day, just to talk to Mr. Blair and consult about the business of the Bank. He used to come every morning from his house. Sometimes he would stay for one or two hours."

That was the evidence of Premchund Roychund, and I think that we had also a statement in one of Sir Bartle Frere's letters very much to the same effect. If I understand you aright, it is that you were not an industrious Chairman, but the very contrary? (A.) I do not say that at all.—(Q.) Then what do you say? (A.) I do not see that it was the Chairman's business to go to the Bank every day.—(Q.) I was suggesting something in your praise when I said that you did go there every day, but you indignantly repel that, and you now say that you attended there once a week. Do you think that you did properly attend to your duties as President of the Bank if you attended there only once a week? (A.) I think that I did. I do not define the days on which I did go. The evidence shows that I went there for an hour-and-a-half to two hours every day. I say that I did not, but that I went occasionally there, certainly not more than twice a week besides the Board day.—(Q.) What do you consider that your duties as President were? (A.) I do not see that I had any greater duties than the rest of the Directors, except at the Board and in the conduct of the proceedings of the Board.—(Q.) You did not consider that you were in a more responsible position than any other Directors? (A.) I did not.—(Q.) What then is a President for? (A.) For the conduct of the proceedings, and for the Secretary to refer to in cases of emergency.—(Q.) Then there is something which he has to do in cases of emergency; the Secretary has to consult the President? (A.) The Secretary has to refer to the President, he may consult him.—(Q.) Those are some of his duties? (A.) They are.—(Q.) Are there any others? (A.) I hardly know what you refer to.—(Q.) I may be ignorant, but it strikes me that the position of the President of the Bank of Bombay is a very responsible position. I should have thought that it was his duty more especially to look after the conduct of the Secretary, and the manner of conducting the business. I should have thought that he was specially responsible. I want to know what your views of his duties are. (A.) I do not consider that that was my special duty.—(Q.) Then I understand that all you consider your duty to have been, was to answer any questions which the Secretary might put to you in an emergency? (A.) I suppose that I exercised general control over the Bank, but not a special one.—(Q.) You think that you exercised the general control over the Bank by going there once a week, besides Board days? (A.) Twice a week. Previously to 1864 I was there very often; when the Bank's capital was very small.—(Q.) How is it that you were there previously to 1864 when there was little business doing, and were not there in 1864 when a great deal of business was doing? (A.) Because I was in good health before, and I was very ill in the greater part of 1864.—(Q.) You did not resign your position as President? (A.) I would very gladly have done it, and did resign for a time; I declined to be elected in the first instance. And we had refused in Madras to serve as President—that is to say, any of the Government Directors—and it was only on the representation from the Board and the Secretary, that the Accountant General had always held office in Bombay, that I was induced to take it.—(Q.) I ask you particularly, whether you were consulted as to the different alterations after the introduction of the new Act? (A.) I have no doubt I was.—(Q.) Were you consulted with respect to each particular discount, cash credit, fixed loan, or open loan which was granted. (A.) I was not.—(Q.) Were you consulted with respect to the large transactions? (A.) No; I was away for three months in July, August, and September, 1864, at Poona. —(Q.) The first period in which all the great mischief was done in the Bank was between the 1st of June 1864—(we may almost say the 1st of July) and the 1st of May 1865: you say that you were not there in July, August, and September? (A.) I was not.—(Q.) Do you mean to say that you were never consulted when a large loan, say of ten lakhs, was granted upon a promissory note? (A.) When do you mean.—(Q.) The Eastern Financial Association for instance? (A.) No, I was not. May I refer to the statement in the Blue Book?—(Q.) The statement in the Blue Book is extremely incorrect, and we shall have to examine by-and-bye those who prepared it. I am merely taking this as a specimen. On the 18th October 1864 ten lakhs were passed across the counter of the Bank of Bombay upon a promissory note. (A.) The promissory note of whom?—(Q.) The promissory note of the Eastern Financial Association? (A.) No, if it had anything to do with it; it was in the name of all the Directors. —(Q.) It was simply signed by Mr. Ryan, the Secretary. In a large loan of this kind were you consulted? (A.) Will you take another case? Will you take the 8th of November 1864—the Alliance Financial Corporation.—(Q.) There are two of them, one in October and one in November, 1864. 21st October, Alliance Financial Corporation five lakhs, and 8th November Alliance Financial Corporation five lakhs. (A.) I remember a note which was discounted, and I remember Mr. Blair bringing it to the notice of the Board.—(Q.) Which was that? (A.) I cannot tax my memory with which it was—it was a discount. The bill is a bill discounted on the 21st October 1864—it had the names of the individual Directors. I think it was so. I remember Mr. Blair asking one day at the Board whether he might discount it, and I am not certain who was there, but the answer by some native Directors was "certainly not; do not take the name of the Corporation, but mind that you get the name of each of the Directors upon it and their individual responsibility."—(Q.) As you have referred to that case we will pursue it. Did you know of a cash credit granted to them a few days afterwards for exactly the same amount—on the 8th November five lakhs? (A.) I do not remember that.—(Q.) Then am I to understand that you were not even consulted as to the granting of this very large amount? (A.) I prove that I was.—(Q.) Yes, on one occasion, but I refer to another. (A.) I do not remember it all. —(Q.) Were you constantly referred to, or can you give another instance in which you were referred to? (A.) Yes, in this one instance that I have referred to.—(Q.) Was it the habit to refer to you in very large amounts? (A.) No, it was not, so far as I remember.

(To be continued.)

LORD MAYO.

HER MAJESTY has created the Earl of Mayo, an Extra-Knight of St. Patrick.

On Wednesday 11th Nov. the Earl of Mayo received a deputation from the Council of the East India Association, consisting of Major-General North, R.E., vice-chairman; Colonel Sykes, M.P., Major-General Sir Edward Green, K.C.B., Colonel P.T. French, Major Evans Bell, Mr. P. P. Gordon, Mr. W. Taylor, Captain Harley Barber, Mr. P.M. Tait, Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, and Dr. K.M. Dutt. The object of the deputation was to present to his Lordship the memorial on the part of the association earnestly soliciting his immediate attention to the momentous question of irrigation in India, expressing the disappointment felt by the members at the little progress made in the work, and the confidence the association felt that the new Viceroy would as early as possible after his arrival in India take prompt and resolute measures to prevent further procrastination. The memorial was presented by General North, the chairman of the Council, who afterwards read aloud some extracts from correspondence that had recently passed between the Home and Indian Governments, directing his Lordship's special attention to the despatches of Lord Cranborne, in which he had expressed his sense of the extreme importance of the subject, his desire for vigorous action, and his readiness to sanction any financial arrangements that might be deemed necessary for the execution of an extended system of irrigation. General North accompanied these extracts with forcible remarks of his own, and urged upon Lord Mayo with great emphasis the early consideration of the subject, pointing out that the delay which had occurred was chargeable not to the English, but to the Indian Government. Colonel Sykes, M.P., then addressed his Lordship to the same effect, pointing out the difference in the character of the several parts of India, which, while it secures a tolerable regularity of rainfall in some provinces, rendered others constantly dependant on artificial irrigation for its harvests, and pressing upon his Lordship the great fact that extensive irrigation was a duty incumbent on the English Government, not as a question of expediency or financial returns, but of humanity. Mr. William Taylor followed up these remarks by expressing the confident assurance entertained by the association that the noble Earl sympathizing with the sufferings of a people exposed to the visitation of periodical famine, and recognizing the responsibility which rested upon him as Her Majesty's Viceroy, would have the resolution and the power to overcome all obstacles and carry out without delay a work the accomplishment of which would bring him more true glory and more lasting satisfaction than any other achievements, however brilliant. The deputation was most graciously received. Lord Mayo thanked the members for their address, gave his hearty concurrence to the sentiments expressed, and assured them that he fully recognized the extreme importance of a comprehensive system of irrigation throughout India. He stated that he had taken great interest in all the measures that had been adopted for the improvement of the land in England, and he believed if the same principles as had guided the proceedings here were applied in India the work would be easy. His Lordship then commented on the enormous mass of correspondence which had passed, and expressed his firm determination to substitute for the future, as far as lay in his power, action for writing. He then touched upon the desirability of having separate local organizations for different districts so as to utilize as much as possible local experience, expressed his opinion that the East India Association was discharging an important duty in bringing forward such matters before the authorities and the public, and that nothing would, in his opinion, so much strengthen the hands of the Government in its endeavours, to carry out all such measures as free, unreserved, and public discussion. The deputation retired, (it is added) much struck with the straightforward character of the Viceroy's speech and the evident earnestness of his assurances.

Lord Mayo, before his departure for India, issued an address to his late constituents at Cockermouth, in the course of which he said:—"I beg once more to express to you my deep sense of the kindness and consideration you have always evinced towards me during the long period I have had the honour of serving you in Parliament. By your favour I enjoyed for many years the privilege of a seat in the House of Commons, and I trust that I was thereby enabled to perform some service to my country. I have now received at the hands of my Sovereign a charge at once most honourable and arduous, of deep responsibility and great power. But splendid as is the post, and difficult as will be my duties, I go forth in full confidence, and hope that God will give me such strength and wisdom as will enable me to direct the Government of India in the interest and for the welfare of the millions committed to our care. In the performance of this great task I ask for no favour—let me be judged according to my acts—but I know that efforts honestly made for the maintenance of our national honour, for the spread of civilisation and the preservation of peace, will always command the sympathy and support of my countrymen. I feel sure that my career will be watched with a interest by many an old friend at Cockermouth, and if it be my fortunate lot to contribute to the strength and power of England by ruling in righteousness our fellow subjects in that distant and, I know that those whose confidence and good-will have had so large a share in my public advancement will feel pride and gratification in my success. Wishing you all prosperity and happiness, I bid you farewell."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 25th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt, London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON, AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
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4	do.	1/11 1/4 "
2	do.	1/11 1/16 "
1	do.	1/11 1/8 "
	do.	1/11 1/16 "
On demand		1/11 "
On Scotland		1/13 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, on demand.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

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FOR SALE, Henry MacGrotty and Co.'s Choice Old Pale Sherry, in 1 dozen Cases. Price Rupees 20 per doz.

SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1868. 2, Military Square.

INDCOOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE. —Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Edaljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.

IND COOPE & Co.

A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

JAMAICA RUM,

Just landed a Consignment of
WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,
in Cases of 1 dozen each.
Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE —Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest dry Champagne are solicited for the above.

Our first parcel prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and expected to arrive here by Ship "Amazi" in January next, is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 dozen case Rs. 74. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

1st December 1868.

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 22/8	Rs. 25

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
VINO DE PASTO.
A "light fruity" Wine.

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SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 30	Rs. 33

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
FINE MANZANILLA.
A first-class very dry Wine.

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Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

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J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The no plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE

FOR SALE, the Mess House, at present occupied at a monthly rent of Rupees 100 by the Royal Artillery at Kamptee.

Tenders for the purchase of the above, with and without the Racket Court, will be received by the President of the Special Committee for the Settlement of the Band and Mess Funds and Property of the late Madras Artillery, at Bangalore, up to 12 noon on the 15th January 1869.

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Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
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Bombay, 4th June 1868.

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April, 1868.

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Manufactured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.

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Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.	1 2	1 4
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The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

INDIAN ARMY LISTS FOR OCTOBER.

Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st October	Rs.	3	4
Madras Army List, ditto	ditto.	5	0
Bengal Army List, ditto	ditto.	6	0

☞ In Bombay, Rs. 3, 4½, and 5½, respectively.

ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY LISTS FOR OCT.

October Official Royal Monthly Army List will be received about 4th Nov. Orders now Registered	Rs.	1	8
October Hart's Quarterly	Ditto.	2	0
October Quarterly Navy List.	Ditto.	2	4

☞ Postages to any part of India included.
In Bombay, Rs 1½, 7½, and 2, respectively.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th October 1868.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED
LIEBIG'S FOOD,
AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
Keeps good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review.*

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A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harusses.

The properties of Officers.

A nearly new Miniature Brougham with circular Glasses on front, open back, painted dark brownand lining to match by H. Black & Son, London.

A Ditto, Ditto with surrounding double venetians, circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole and shaft.

A Ditto, Mail Phaetan with lamps, pole and shaft by T. Startin, London.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Also, a Property of another Gentleman.

A nearly new four-seated small Cab Phaeton, painted dark blue, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton, with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Wargonnette.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate Breach-loading Double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

1 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses, Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

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A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

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A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

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A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

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2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
4th December 1868.

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MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

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MAGNETO ELECTRIC PROCESS,
With a strong coating of silver upon nickel;
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Holloway's Pills.—Hereditary Debility.—Taints of the constitution allowed to pass unheeded and unpurified often develop themselves in the offspring, and cause many refractory maladies. The preventive of such sad consequences exists in these thoroughly cleansing Pills, which may be taken with safety and efficiency from the advent of the first symptom to the departure of the last trace of deranged health. The printed instructions wrapped around every box are the best and simplest guides for all sufferers in search of a remedy for recent or chronic ailments, and this medicine is admirably adapted by improving the digestion and aiding assimilation for renovating the health of the naturally delicate, and for restoring the strength of the prematurely decrepit.

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IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

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